Annexure *[See* Appendix 192, Annexure No. 19]. The status of availability of Medical and Para-medical staff in these health centres is given in the Annexure *[See* Appendix 192, Annexure No. 19].

(b)[y]State-wise allocation under Health Sector during last four years is given in the Annexure *[See* Appendix 192, Annexure No. 19], From the current financial year a new scheme "The Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)" has been introduced to bridge the critical gaps in quality of care within the rural health infrastructure. For this purpose an allocation of Rs. 375.00 crores has been made by Planning Commission during 2000-01, as Additional Central Assistance. States have been requested to utilize the funds assigned for the primary health Sector under PMGY.

Prices of Medicines

3048. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide gap between the whole sale and retail prices of certain medicines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) For scheduled drugs and formulations, the permissible margins are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. The retail prices of decontrolled drugs and formulations are fixed by the manufacturers.

Action against spurious drugs manufacturers

† 3049. SHRI JHUMUK LAL BHENDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the provisions for taking concrete legal action against those responsible for converting the life saving drugs into death causing poison and to check the increasing prevalence of spurious drugs; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the State-wise details of action taken against manufacturers of spurious drugs and the number of drug sellers against whom legal action has been taken, after cancelling their licenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder prohibits manufacture for sale or for distribution of adulterated and spurious drugs. Such classes of drugs have been defined under Section 17A and 17B. Section 27 of the said Act prescribes penalties to persons found guilty of contravening the provisions relating to manufacture and sale of drugs, including life-threatening drugs. The responsibility for regulating the manufacture and sale of drugs as well as monitoring their quality is vested with the State Governments. The Drug Control officers randomly draw samples from manufacturers, traders etc. and get their quality validated through their Government labs. If drugs, after testing, are found to be not-of-standard quality or spurious or adulterated, action is initiated by the State Licensing Authority in terms of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. The Act and Rules provide adequate safeguards to check sale of spurious drugs and to maintain quality standards.

To check the prevalence of spurious drugs, the Government has taken the following steps:

(i) For speedy testing of drugs and unearthing/detecting drugs of questionable quality, Central Government has advised the State Governments from time to time and also provided assistance to strengthen and augment their infrastructure facilities in their labs.

(ii) To ensure manufacture of quality drugs/medicines in the country GMPs have been stipulated as a statutory requirement under the Act, making pharmacopoeial standards more stringent.

(iii) States have been advised to constitute/reactivate the Drugs Advisory Committees, initiate surveillance of suspected dealers selling drugs of doubtful quality, augmenting enforcement staff etc.

(b) Based on the feedback available from the State Licensing

Authorities, a statement indicating State-wise, details of the action taken against persons is annexed.

Statement

The number of prosecutions launched, No. of cases decided etc., during the period 1999-2000 under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

S.N	3. State/UT Andhra Pradesh	No. of prosecut launchec NA	No. oi ions cases 1 decide" NA	*I* Coovictc with or *A* without NA	*4* Fined only fine NA	acquittal! NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh 1		1	NIL	NIL	1
3.	Assam	2	1	NIL	1	NIL
4.	Bihar	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Goa	5	1	1	NIL	NIL
6.	Gujarat	18	13	8	NIL	5
7.	Haryana*	21	8	8	ML	NIL
8.	Himachal Pradesh	*6	3	3	NIL	NIL
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	82	4	4	NIL	NIL
10.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Kerala*	22	15	3	1	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22	11	1	NIL	10
13.	Maharashtra	104	9	NIL	NIL	9
14.	Manipur*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
15.	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
16.	Mizoram	31	26	22	NIL	4
17.	Nagaland	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
IS.	Orissa	18	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	Punjab*	9	13	07	06	NIL
20..	Rajasthan	22	16	6	NIL	10
21.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
22.	Tamil Nadu	107	29	NIL	29	NIL
23.	Tripura*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24.	Uttar Pradesh	48	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
25.	West Bengal	8	2	2	NA	NIL
26.	Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
28.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29.	Delhi	21	11	6	2	3**
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haweli	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Prosecution! Launched	No. of i cases decided	Convicted with or without fine	Fined only	acquittals
31.	Daman & Diu*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
32	Lakshadweep*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	TOTAL	563	163	71	39	53

NA Information not available

* Information conveyed as on 1998-99

** Includes two cases which are consigned to records.

Testing* for Packaged Drinking Water

3050. SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for new notification on packaged drinking water, making it compulsory to have an elaborate laboratory test and the reasons for so many tests to be carried out;

(b) whether this kind of testing is also required for fruit juices or soft drinks and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this is an anti small-scale and pro-multination.u act, because the small scale industry cannot afford these expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Due to the rapid growth of the packaged drinking water industry in the large as well as small scale sectors and the reports of sale of spurious quality packaged water, the need was felt to specify standards and guidelines to regulate the quality of these products and their manufacture.

Therefore, the Government have notified the standards of packaged drinking water *vide* Gazette Notification dated 29.09.2000 (effective from 29.03.2001) which require mandatory certification by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) This notification was issued after